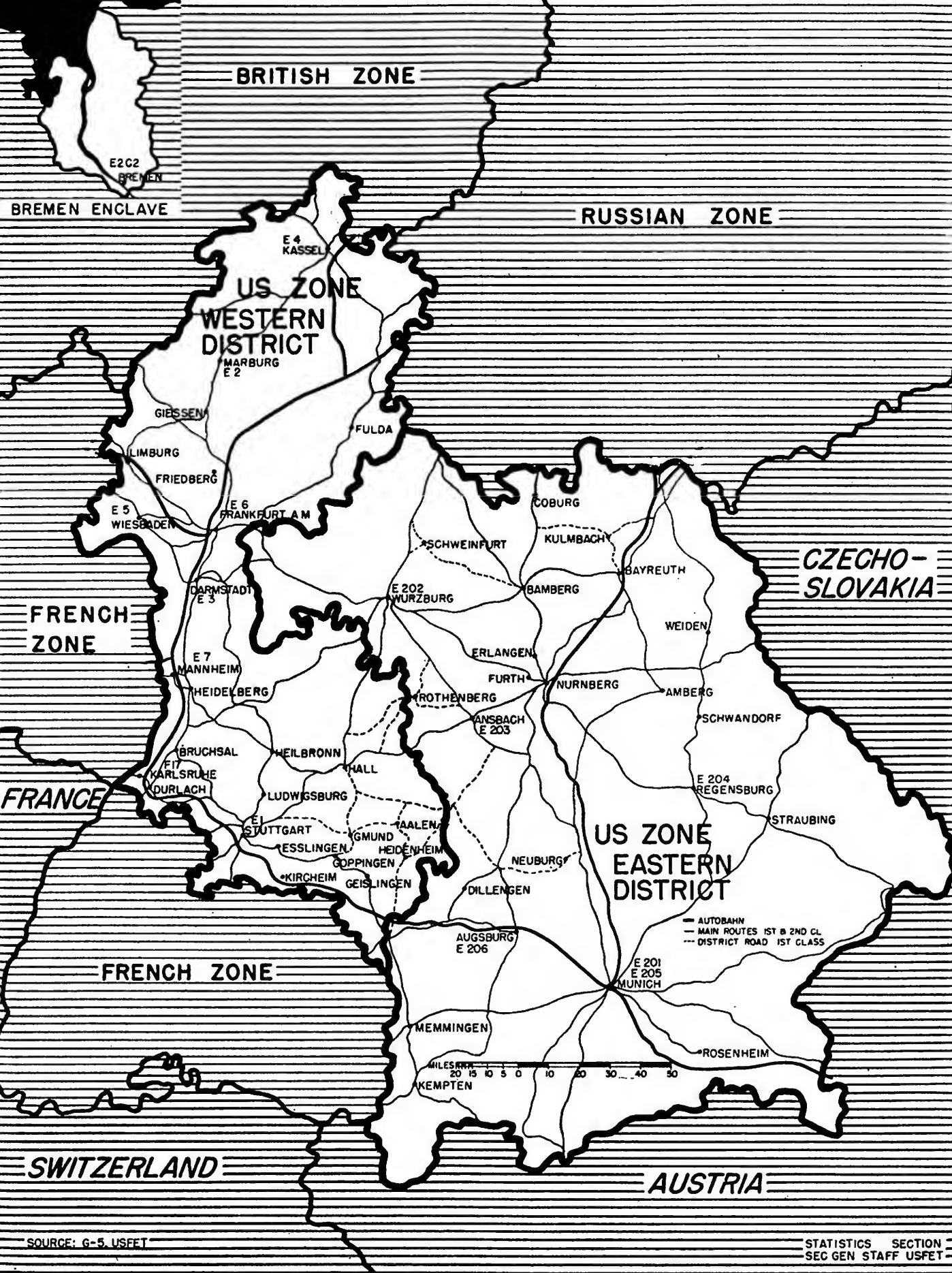


MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



No. 12 — 13 OCTOBER 1945

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, Dated 7 July, 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany 1 October 1945

To Section V (Administration of Justice), providing for controls over German legislation.

To Section VIII (Police and Fire Services), clarifying the point that the prohibition against police chiefs' enacting legislation does not preclude legislation by Oberbürgermeister or Landrat.

To Section XXIV (Military Government Legislation), Proclamation No. 2 to the German People, establishing Great Hessen and Württemberg-Baden as States.

To Section IV (Civil Service and Administration).

Defining U. S. policies on employment of Nazis and providing (in Military Government Law No. 8 and Regulation No. 1 to the law) additional implementation	6 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Organization of the Department of Communications and Posts, U. S. Zone, Germany	29 September 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to above	3 October 1945 (file same as above)
Interzonal Trade	4 October 1945 (file AG 091.3 GEC-AGO)
Administration of Justice	4 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)



Highlights of Policy

Denazification of German Business

Military Government Law No. 8

With the issuance of Military Government Law No. 8 on 26 September, the denazification program in the U.S. Zone has taken a forward step. The new action accomplishes no material change in objectives with respect to the type of person removable or the type of job from which he is to be removed. Law No. 8 and the Regulations issued under it do, however, together state more clearly than has previously been the case the sort of employment in business to be denied the German who has actively engaged in the activities of the Nazi party or its affiliate organizations.

DIRECTED AT INDUSTRY

The new and striking fact is that every member of the party or an affiliate organization must on pain of trial and punishment be discharged from a position in business until such time as he establishes that he was not actively engaged in Nazi activities. However slight the apparent extent of Nazi party participation, a member's continued employment except in ordinary labor is unlawful. He must be removed or transferred to ordinary work until he has shown on appeal that he was not actively engaged, and the burden of that showing rests squarely on him. Until now measures for the denazification of industry, as with other aspects of German

public and private activity, have been taken by Military Government itself. In the phase which now begins, responsibility for the cleansing of German economic life is placed on the Germans themselves.

Notwithstanding differences in terminology and to some extent in application between the new Law and the 7 July directive, it must be understood very clearly that a person listed in one of the mandatory-removal categories of the directive remains subject to removal from "public office and positions of importance in quasi-public and private enterprises," whether or not within the terms of Law No. 8. The new Law was not intended to limit in any way, and does not limit in any way, the application of the directive of 7 July or the directive of 15 August, or the obligation of Military Government officers for the strict enforcement of both.

LAW NO. 8 SUPERSEDES

In the case, however, where removal is required not only by Law No. 8 but by either or both of the Directives of 7 July and 15 August, Law No. 8 will control. Thus whether the removal of the member is mandatory under the 7 July Directive or discretionary under that directive or the 15 August Directive, he must be removed at once to preclude application of the penal provisions of

Law No. 8, and the responsibility of establishing the absence of active participation is upon him. If the persons removable from business positions pursuant to the 7 July or 15 August directives were not members of the party or an affiliate organization and Law No. 8 is accordingly inapplicable, the procedure provided by Section II will remain unchanged. The property of persons removed by operation of Law No. 8 is subject to the blocking and other provisions of Law No. 52, and the other financial restrictions described in the Directive of 15 August 1945 are applicable to them.

The policy is expressed in the first section of Law No. 8: members of the national-socialist party and its affiliate organizations are not to be employed in any business position in which they would be able to exercise influence; their employment is limited to ordinary labor; employment in any other capacity is unlawful. Liability to punishment is not limited to the employer. It extends also to the employee who continues in, or accepts, forbidden employment, as well as to any other person who in any way participates in any violation of the prohibition of employment. Violations are punishable by criminal prosecution and by closing down the offending enterprise.

DEFINITIONS

The broad terms of the Law are defined in detail in Regulation No. 1. "Ordinary labor," the only type of employment left open for nazis, is defined to mean "work or service, whether skilled, unskilled or clerical, in an inferior position, in which the worker does not act in any supervisory, managerial or organizing capacity whatsoever, or participate in hiring or dis-

charging others, or in setting employment or other policies." Thus the term "ordinary labor" is not equivalent to menial or manual or wage labor. A nazi may still be employed as an office worker, a glass grinder, or even an engineer. He may not be a director, a manager, a floor walker, a bell boy captain or a foreman. He may be the sole bookkeeper or factory physician of an entire enterprise or a member of the bookkeeping department or the medical staff, but he may not be the chief of such a department or staff.

The decisive tests under Law No. 8 are whether or not his job involves giving orders to other employees and whether or not he has any influence upon the policies of the enterprise. If the position carries such power or influence, it is closed to nazis; if it does not, it is considered ordinary labor suitable for nazis. The purpose of this Law is not to deprive nazis of a livelihood or to make it impossible for a nazi to exercise a useful skill, but to render it impossible for nazis to exercise influence through economic position and to dominate others through economic power.

PROBLEMS OF OWNERSHIP

Problems may arise with respect to closed corporations, partnerships, and business enterprise managed by their individual owners. The law renders it unlawful for a business enterprise to "employ" a nazi. If a nazi owns all the stock of a corporation or a limited liability company (G. m. b. H.), he may not be employed by it except at ordinary labor. If he is a partner of a partnership, the partnership is no longer permitted to use him, except at ordinary labor. Removal and control of active nazis directly owning and operating

their own businesses are provided for in the 7 July and 15 August directives and their provisions should be applied when appropriate.

DEFINITION OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

The definition of a business enterprise in which a nazi is prohibited from occupying a position of influence as an employee is also provided by the Regulations. The term is limited to enterprises in private ownership. Governmental agencies and public bodies are expressly excepted, their personnel having already been dealt with under the directive of July 7 and prior thereto concerning the personnel of the public administration and of public and quasi-public enterprises. Thus Law No. 8 does not apply to German railroads, mails, public telephones and telegraph services, or to other public utilities. On the other hand, the term covers not only such enterprises as are engaged in the usual commercial operations, such as trade, commerce, and production, but also organizations engaged in public welfare activities. Hence nazis are to be removed from positions other than those of ordinary labor in such organizations as the Red Cross, the Caritas Verband and the Innere Mission. A nazi cannot be a manager in such an organization or a head physician, head nurse, or kitchen chef, but he can be a staff physician, a simple nurse, a social worker or a cook in one of its institutions. Farms are not business enterprises. Owners or supervisory employees on farms may, however, be removed and otherwise controlled under the Directive of 15 August 1945.

The term "affiliate organizations" (i. e. organizations affiliated to the nazi party), has been defined by the Regulations. Members of the following or-

ganizations are declared to be covered by the law: the NSDAP (nazi party), the SS (Schutzstaffel), the SA (Sturmabteilung), the NSKK (NS Kraftfahrkorps), the NSDOB (NS Deutscher Dozentenbund), the NSDStB (NS Deutscher Studentenbund), the NSF (NS Frauenschaft), the HJ (Hitler Jugend) and the BdM (Bund deutscher Mädel).

MEMBERSHIP RELEVANT

By virtue of Law No. 8 alone, membership in any other organization does not require removal from a position in business. The law does not require removal of members of such organizations as the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF), the NS Volkswohlfahrt (NSV), the NS Deutscher Ärztebund (NSDAeB), the NS Lehrerbund (NSLB), the NS Rechtswahrerbund (NSRB), the NS Reichsbund für Leibesübungen, the Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD), the Reichskulturkammer, or the Deutsche Auslandsinstitut (DAI). It cannot be emphasized too strongly or often, however, that connection with these organizations while not bringing a man within the terms of Law No. 8 is by no means irrelevant to the denazification program generally. Such membership may have a material bearing on his removal or exclusion under the directive of 7 July.

It continues to be the responsibility of the Military Government detachments to see that persons employed in positions of influence in industry as well as in public office who are within the mandatory removal and exclusion categories because they were officials in such other organizations, or whose removal is otherwise required by the 7 July directive, are promptly removed. Moreover, once membership in the party or any affiliate organization is shown, membership or other part in one or

more of these other organizations has a bearing on the determination under Law No. 8 of the question whether or not the man has actively engaged in the party's activities.

INVOLUNTARY MEMBERSHIP

Membership at any time in the nazi party or in its affiliate organizations requires a person's removal from a position of influence even though he may have resigned, joined after 1 May 1937, or been expelled. The fact that he has once voluntarily joined is final. Involuntary membership, on the other hand, is not sufficient. A person is therefore exempted from the operation of the law who, according to German law, was compelled to become a member and serve in the Hitler Jugend or Bund deutscher Mädel, or was conscripted into the Waffen SS after 1 March 1944.

From this privileged position are excepted, however, persons who, after being compelled to join the HJ, the BdM or the Waffen SS proved themselves to be such good National Socialists that they were promoted to the rank of non-commissioned or commissioned officer in the Waffen SS or made officers in the HJ or the BdM. In the latter case it ought to be remembered that boys and girls were not officers even if made leaders of such units as a Rotte, Kameradschaft, Schar, Gefolgschaft, Horde, Jungenschaft, Jungzug, Fähnlein, or their respective female counterparts. The term "officer" is limited to adults who occupied positions of leadership or served on administrative staffs. If a parallel to the American Boy Scouts may be permissible, a scout master would be an officer but not a patrol leader or an assistant scout master.

With respect to the ordinary members of the Waffen SS and the SA important

differences exist between the new Law and the directive of 7 July. Under the latter ordinary members of the Waffen SS are not in the mandatory removal category. Under Law No. 8 they are covered unless drafted after 1 March 1944. Ordinary SA men were, as such, in the mandatory removal category established by the 7 July directive only if they joined the SA prior to 1 April 1945. No such time limitation is contained in Law No. 8.

OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAL

In order to prevent unjust hardship, the law holds out to the merely nominal nazi the opportunity to appeal. To insure, however, that no abuse of this remedy will be permitted to delay the purification of the German economy, the appeal is not allowed to stay enforcement. To succeed on his appeal, one having had membership in the nazi party or an affiliate organization must establish that he was not actively engaged in any of the activities of the nazi party, or its affiliate organizations. This means that he has neither

- (1) held office or otherwise been active at any level, from local to national, in the nazi party and the organizations listed in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of Military Government Law No. 5, or in organizations which further military doctrines; nor
- (2) authorized or participated affirmatively in any Nazi crimes, racial persecutions or discriminations; nor
- (3) been an avowed believer in nazism, or racial or militaristic creeds; nor
- (4) voluntarily given substantial moral or material support, or political assistance of any kind to the nazi party or nazi officials and leaders.

The burden of proof is upon the appellant. The proof is to be furnished to review boards. These are to be established in each Stadt and Landkreis by the Oberbürgermeister or Landrat, with the approval and under the supervision of Military Government. If the board finds against the appellant, the decision is final unless the appellant requests a decision by Military Government. If, on the other hand, the review board finds for the appellant, its decision must be submitted to Military Government for approval.

DISCHARGE ESSENTIAL

The initiation of review proceedings has no effect on the obligation to discharge, except in the case of a physician or other specialist whose services are declared by the Oberbürgermeister or Landrat to be necessary to the health or safety of the community and to whom a temporary and revocable authorization has been issued by Military Government. Apart from this special case, everybody who has ever been a member of one of the enumerated organizations must be dismissed or reduced to ordinary labor forthwith. If his appeal is successful, an employer may again use or hire him for a higher position, but there is no claim for reinstatement or backpay.

The cases coming before Military Government Detachments under Law No. 8 will consist of those in which favorable action has been recommended by the German Review Board and those in which, although the action taken by the Review Board was unfavorable, the appellant has requested a decision of Military Government. In either case, the Detachment has authority and responsibility to decide whether or not the particular job constitutes ordinary work for the purposes of Law No. 8 and its decision will be final. The Detachment will also decide whether the po-

sition in a business enterprise is a "position of importance in quasi-public and private enterprise" within the terms of Par. 3 c of Part 1 of Section II. If the decision is that the position is not so included, the Detachment's approval of the employment of the individual will be final. However, if it decides that the position is within the definition of Par. 3 c of Part 1 of Section II, the Detachment may not finally approve the employment but as with all other appeals under Section II, must forward the record to Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, for approval or review in the manner provided by Pars. 4 b and 4 d of Part 1 of Section II. This is subject to the qualification that where the position in business enterprise is one within Par. 3 c of Part 1 of Section II but the applicant does not fall within a mandatory removal or exclusion category, his employment may be permitted after approval by the Detachment, subject to review by this Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater.

If Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, determines that a member of the Party or an affiliate organization and thus falling within Law No. 8 whose case is referred to it in accordance with the foregoing principles, did not actively participate in its activities and should therefore not be employed except in ordinary labor, notice of the decision will be sent to the responsible Detachment which will in turn give appropriate notice to the appellant and his employer.

Such notice should specify that any authorization previously given by the detachment under paragraph 5 of Law No. 8 was terminated as of the date of the notice and that from and after that date the person concerned could be employed only in "ordinary work." It is to be noted, however, that the authorization of

the detachment would constitute a valid authorization for the employment of the person concerned in other than "ordinary work" for the period intervening between the issuance of the authorization and of the notice of termination.

It is of the greatest importance that the distinction between cases in the mandatory removal and exclusion categories and other cases be observed in proceedings under Law No. 8 as well as those solely under Section II. Detachments are not authorized to permit any person in the mandatory categories to be employed in "positions of importance" until their appeals have been acted upon favorably by higher headquarters.

GUIDES TO REVIEWING APPEALS

In weighing appeals, the following considerations are suggested as helpful guides. Mere membership carries with it an inference of some activity; just as the unexplained fact of having joined is sufficient to establish personal benefit from the membership. The uncorroborated statement of the appellant that he was just a "nominal participant" cannot sufficiently overcome these inferences to satisfy the burden of proof resting on the appellant. Such a statement, however, coupled with affirmative disinterested evidence that his joining was for reasons not connected with personal tangible advantage or with sympathy with nazi ideology, should be acceptable in the absence of other evidence of activity.

Then the mere fact of having held a position of importance, public or private, during the nazi period, gives the basis for a strong inference of activity and nazi acceptability. The more important the position, the stronger, of course, the inference. This is the underlying premise for many of the man-

datory removal and exclusion categories. If the job was not of great importance or influence and was not accompanied by substantial or unusual salary increases, disinterested and affirmative evidence of lack of party activity or of party acceptability should be necessary and sufficient to rebut the basic inference. The strength and weight of this evidence must increase as the importance of, or the tangible benefits from, the position increases.

In the case of high officials, such as these in the Höhere Dienst, there should be corroborative evidence that the appellant had acted contrary to the interests and ideology of the party or was considered unreliable by it (in short, was in some degree an anti-nazi). Or it might be sufficient if the evidence established clearly that he had been kept in office because of his abilities and in spite of his refusal to become an active nazi.

COLLATERAL GROUPS

When the appellant was not only a member of one of the prescribed organizations but also, as is usually the case, a member of various collateral ones, the importance of this fact will depend on which were the collateral ones and the position in them. Thus membership in the DAF, NSV, the Reichsluftschutzbund or the Deutsche Jägerschaft would not be very significant, but membership in six or seven such organizations or an official position in the DAF, RAD and others like them would require strong affirmative evidence to be rebutted.

Thus, as in other aspects, in the consideration of what constitute active as distinguished from nominal participation in nazi activities, the principles developed and applicable under Section II of the 7 July directive remain applicable under Law No. 8 as well.

Many Will Survive, But . . .

Editor's note: The status of nutrition in Germany has caused much speculation. This article gives a clear picture of the situation now existing, and highlights the signs pointing to more acute malnutrition. With the coming of winter, malnutrition will become one of the biggest problems of Military Government.

"The consumption of food is below minimum required levels in a large proportion of the population." This cold statement can be translated into understandable statistics easily enough. For instance: the infant mortality rate in Berlin for August was 1448 deaths out of 2866 births, which represents a death rate among babies in the first year of life ten times that in the United States. Death in Berlin is recorded on the books as "dysentery." In most cases, dysentery is merely the terminal event; the real cause is malnutrition. Berliners are actually dying of dysentery, but only because they have lost almost all resistance to disease.

WHAT SURVEYS REVEAL

Recent surveys, while indicating that variations exist in different areas and classes of the population, reveal that the nutrition deficiencies are widespread. Authorized rations are being met, but they are not at a level high enough to provide for the minimum requirements of certain nutrients and categories of the population. Failure to meet requirements has occurred despite the inclusion

in the diet of a considerable amount of non-rationed food, obtainable in the form of vegetables and fruit in home gardens and in open market. While a relatively liberal supply of such foods has made it possible to maintain a satisfactory level of certain nutrients, it has not been adequate in amount or kinds of food to provide for such crucial dietary factors as calories or protein.

CALORIC REQUIREMENTS

The deficiency of calories (energy) is shown by the losses of body weight which have been found by nutrition survey teams and by the program of "street-weighing" instituted by the Public Health Branch, Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone). Simple loss of weight frequently might not necessarily bear significant relation to health, because most people have a store of reserved fat which can be sacrificed without detriment. When the loss reduces the body weight considerably below the normal standard for the individual there is an impairment of health and reduction in his ability to work. Therefore, the weights have been analyzed in relation to normal average physiological weight for age, height and sex. The results demonstrate clearly that no reserve exists against a continued deficit of caloric intake. If continued, this deficit will result specifically in inability to perform normal activities or productive work.

Energy deficiencies vary according to the expected work output, balanced against the caloric intake. For the normal sedentary consumer, for in-

stance, 2000 calories may supply the minimum necessary activity.

The worker who is called on to expend 2300 or 3700 calories daily must receive food providing these amounts, if the expected work output is to be maintained. The recent surveys show that in the civilian population as a whole any expenditure of energy above the amount furnished by the food cannot be met by reserves of body tissue. These have been used up. Continued output in excess of intake must inevitably be accompanied by a loss of body weight which will reduce the individual to a point of ineffectiveness and a state of actual starvation.

PROTEIN DEFICIENCIES

Concomitant with the decrease in caloric intake and loss of body weight, there is a deficiency of protein. Not only is the consumption of protein deficient in terms of absolute amounts, particularly in such groups as pregnant women, and children (10-17), but it is even more often deficient because of a deficiency of calories, which means that protein is burned for energy rather than being used as protein in normal growth and cell regeneration. As a result, hunger swelling (nutritional edema), a physical manifestation of protein deficiency, and laboratory tests indicating protein deficiency, are being encountered in a greater than normal number of the population. It is significant that this deficiency is found particularly among those whose energy outputs are greatest and whose physiological needs are larger (pregnant and nursing women). This is of particular significance in relation to the needs of essential workers such as miners, transport workers and the like.

Nutrient requirements other than protein are, on the whole, satisfactory. This is the result of the consumption of relatively large amounts of vegetable and fruits during the summer. While not contributing greatly to the needs for calories or protein, these foodstuffs do provide an excellent and relatively abundant source of many vitamins and minerals. As a result of rather large consumption of such foods, the intake of vitamins and minerals has been more than adequate for most classes of the population and in most areas. Exception must be taken to such areas as Berlin and Munich, where the lack of sources of such nutrients has reduced the intake far below minimum requirements. While the inhabitants of other areas have been able to lay in a body store of these essential nutrients against a period of greatly reduced intake during the winter, the inhabitants of those two cities are entering on a period of general low intake without the benefit of as large accumulated reserves.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

An important additional factor contributing to the nutritional deficiencies is the lack of sufficient heat and adequate shelter and clothing during the winter. Inadequate protection against the cold leads to a direct increase in the loss of body heat and increases the caloric requirements. It thus increases or exaggerates any deficiencies. In addition, it predisposes to other dietary deficiencies, raises mortality among the undernourished, and is a factor in occurrence of disease.

The effects of deficient intake of essential nutrients are cumulative. They are insidious, and often fail to give warning of the disastrous effects which

result from failure to satisfy a need long denied. Furthermore, they are indirect and devious in the way in which they express their deficiency. Starvation to the point of death is simple, but exceptional; it is more commonly expressed by diminished resistance to disease, by decreased ability and a

failure to maintain normal and needed activity and perform essential work. Dietary requirements are calculable mathematically, and are unchangeable. The degree to which they are met will alone determine the state of nutritional health and working capacity during the winter.



Integration in Military Government

It is a well-established principle that the commander and the echelon responsible for carrying out the commands must be closely integrated in order to insure success. The policy maker, the originator of plans, directives or instructions, must have intimate knowledge of how they are being carried out. He must know from his own observation whether these policies, plans, directives or instructions are sound and practical. This is so whether the field of endeavor be civilian or military.

There has been established for some time an Operations Section in the Internal Affairs Branch of the Office of Military Government, U. S. Zone. The mission of this Section is to furnish the valuable connection between the policy maker and the operator, and to evaluate the effectiveness of Military Government operations in the field. The task of determining whether policies, plans, directives and instructions are being understood and carried out by detachments is a function of this Section. Its field personnel discuss with detachments current over-all Military Government problems, and also the personal problems of the unit.

The Operations Section is composed of several teams, each consisting of two officers, a stenographer, and a driver. These teams contact Military Government detachments, and carefully interview every officer and enlisted man in

the organization. All are encouraged to speak freely about Military Government, its problems, its effectiveness and the reactions of the German people to it. They are also free to discuss their part in the Military Government picture, and their particular duties and responsibilities.

All of this detailed information becomes the subject of what is called the "First Report." The object of this report is to give a complete picture of the area in which the detachment is functioning and the status of operations such as denazification, Governmental Affairs, Public Safety, Transportation, Food and Agriculture and many others. The report also includes information on the organization and functioning of the internal administration of the detachment, and a "thumb-nail" sketch of each officer and enlisted man in the detachment. The "First Report" serves as the basis upon which subsequent contacts are made with the detachment. Certain of the conclusions and recommendations require that "follow-up" contacts be made, to determine whether the detachment or the other echelons of command are able satisfactorily to carry out the recommendations.

It must be understood that the Operations officer does not attempt to carry out the functions of a technical specialist. But if he finds that a detachment is faced with a problem of a

technical nature requiring the attention of a specialist from a higher echelon, he can so recommend. On the other hand, based on his contacts and experiences in the field, he is frequently in the position to make suggestions which he has seen successfully carried out by other detachments. This exchange and dissemination of valuable ideas in the practical operations of Military Government has already proved its worth in a number of cases.

The Operations Section should not be looked upon as a fault-finding organization. It is an effort to close as much as possible the gap between the policy maker and the personnel in the field, reducing the distance between those who issue the orders and those who carry them out. Operations Officers are trying to carry out their mission in such a manner that when they leave detachments, and have made their reports, they feel that they have contributed something to the detachments. In turn, the detachments may expect that the Operations officers' records of their experience are concrete contributions to the advancement of effective Military Government at higher levels.

The Minister President of Bavaria

Dr. William Hoegner, now 52 years old, passed his law examinations in Munich with highest honors, became a public prosecutor, then judge in the Landgericht. He was a member of the Social Democratic Party. He took a public stand against Hitler in 1923 and also attacked Kahr, the reactionary leader of the Bavarian People's Party. Throughout the period of the Weimar Republic, he attacked the Nazi party,

and in 1934 fled to Austria and then to Switzerland. He worked closely with the Allied authorities in supporting the underground movement in Germany, and returned to Germany before the German defeat.

Directly upon assuming office, Dr. Hoegner issued a declaration on behalf of the new Government which promises the elimination of every vestige of national socialist influence from the Bavarian Administration. He also made a direct appeal to the Bavarian people to cooperate with the new ministry.

Hoegner's Ministry

The eight ministers of the new government are as follows: Dr. Hoegner (Socialist Democrat), Minister President and Minister of Justice; Dr. Fritz Terhalle (Non-Political), Minister of Finance; Joseph Seyfried (Socialist Democrat), Minister of Interior; Dr. Franz Fendt (Socialist Democrat), Minister of Education; Dr. Baumgartner (Christian Socialist Union), Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Hans Ehrhardt (Democrat), Minister of Economics; Albert Rosshaupter (Socialist Democrat), Minister of Labor; and a special denazification Minister without portfolio — Heinrich Schmitt, (Communist).

In order to prevent any special group from dominating the ministry each minister has assigned to him a state secretary or a state councillor from another political group. Thus, Dr. Hoegner has assigned to him a state secretary from the Christian Social Union, Anton Pfeiffer, and a state councillor, Hans Ehardt, from the same political group. The Minister of the Interior, a Social Democrat, has a Communist, Ficker, as his state secretary. The Minister of Education, a Social

Democrat, has as his state secretary a member of the Christian Social Union, Dr. Hans Meinzolt. The Minister of Agriculture, a member of the Christian Social Union, has the Communist Schendinger, as his state secretary. Rosshaup-ter, the Social Democratic Minister of Labor, has Krelle, from the Christian Social Union, as his state secretary.

Another innovation of the new ministry is the special denazification Minister without portfolio, an office now held by the Communist Schmitt.

Barter Board Authorized

Eastern Military District has been authorized to establish a barter board in Munich for the purpose of expediting the negotiation of trade transactions between Bavaria and Austria, and Bavaria and Czechoslovakia. The proposed barter board will consist of members of the Bavarian Ministry of Economics and representatives of the Governments of Austria and Czechoslovakia. It will be closely supervised by Military Government. The Office of Military Government, United States Zone, has already negotiated with both countries.

Green Light For Interzonal Traffic

Military Districts were directed last week to remove all existing restrictions on interzonal movement, both into and out of the United States Zone, of all goods and services, with certain critical exceptions. These include: coal, lumber, glass, POL, soap, pulp and paper, highway vehicles, locomotives, rolling stock, road construction machinery, textiles and rationed clothes, leather and shoes, and rationed foods.

Subject to security restrictions, inter-zonal civilian movement for business reasons is also to be facilitated.

No Barley for Beer

The critical food situation requires that all available barley be used for bread making. Hence, production of beer for consumption by German civilians has been prohibited since occupation. Thirteen breweries and four malt houses have been reserved in the Zone for production of beer for United States Forces. These facilities will be the only ones in the Zone allowed to operate.

Enemy War Materials

Military Districts have been authorized to sell to German farmers, civilian commercial operators, and others, captured enemy war materials in the following general categories: road transport vehicles and maintenance equipment; highway maintenance equipment; office equipment and supplies; and radio equipment. In addition, they may sell captured enemy war materials which fall under categories of commodities authorized for production.

In Brief

Use of ex-enemy personnel or displaced persons, subject to the usual security precautions, as drivers of military vehicles has been authorized by USFET . . . Military Districts have been authorized to effect the restitution of looted cultural objects directly to Western Allied Nations without further reference of approval of USFET, sub-

ject to the execution of approved receipt forms . . . Special Branch and CIC personnel have been given as a first priority the vetting of inland waterways personnel (an estimated 300

in the two critical categories, the Schiffahrtstellen Wasserstrassen Direktion and the Wasserbauämter), and the Höheredienst group of the Reichsbahn (about 400).

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German Reactions

Churches Play Politics

As has been indicated here before, German churches of various denominations are showing increased interest in the political situation. In some cases this interest has taken the form of active intervention against Military Government decisions; in others it is confined to debate between the different sects and theorizing over Germany's past, present, and future.

One detachment reports having received a letter from a clergyman protesting against the arrest of a member of the SS. It was stated in his defence that he was a good choir member and his incarceration seriously handicapped the church choir.

OCCUPATION CRITICIZED

On quite a different level is the implied criticism of Military Government contained in a recent religious pamphlet circulated in several parishes in Württemberg, where we read: "From a cultural standpoint we have fallen far behind, and it appears to be the intention of our present rulers that we will never be permitted to rise again." The writer of the article believes that the instrument of oppression to be used in Germany is being made by the churches outside of Germany. These groups, it is stated, are forming a committee whose objective is to "starve Germany."

In another religious pamphlet from the same region the question of war guilt is discussed at some length. Here



it is claimed that the evils of nazism developed as a consequence of Germany's "turning away from God" and falling into the "terrible hands of man." The writer, warming to his argument, states that secularism has now become a powerful force throughout the world and there is great danger that it will lead the conquering nations into the same error which brought Germany's doom. Secularism leads to dictatorship while democracy is built on Christian principles. Therefore, to eradicate all traces of nazism in Germany, it will not be sufficient to replace one political system by another. The German people must first reawaken to a sense of responsibility toward God, and then a Christian democracy can be built on a solid foundation. This reawakening is to be accomplished by all the means of modern propaganda. Politics, on the other hand, must be relegated to a subsidiary role in German social life.

Returning to the question of guilt, an urgent plea is made that Germany should not be the only nation to stand accused before the world. All are equally infected with the disease of secularism. The victors should recognize their own taint. Since both victor and vanquished are guilty of the same sin, Germany should be forgiven and the past forgotten.

If this is not done, the writer warns, there will be a repetition of the tragedy

of liberal Germany after the last war. The Allies are accused of sabotaging the efforts of liberal statesmen for the establishment of a Christian democracy, and of having encouraged the development of the dictatorship. Thus, secularism received its greatest support from outside Germany and the German people came to believe that might makes right.

Letters from Germans

The "Non-Nazi"

"There are many who, during the past twelve years, did not join the party and were always careful never to come into close contact with the nazis. They believe that this gives them the right to a position in the new democratic state. And it is true that they belonged to no party, even prior to 1933. But they were always ready to serve whoever was in power, were it Hitler or Thälmann. They raised their hands obediently in the nazi salute and waved the swastika banner from their windows. They were never under observation by the police; they never knew what a concentration camp meant To build a real democracy only proven anti-nazis should be in public office. No one should be accepted who is neither hot nor cold. We must know with whom we have to deal. It is simply a poor excuse to say that they themselves formed no party. The party itself was formed for them. It was made to their measure, to suit their comfort, their greed, and their fear."

* *

Denazification

"For us, who have been in concentration camps for political or racial reasons, denazification is going much

too slowly. This is regrettable, for the nazis are now laying in supplies from the black market while others starve. Who were, for the most part, the shop owners and factory directors? Nazis. Who were able to save their belongings during the bombing attacks? Nazis. For the majority of the people there was no possibility or opportunity to obtain the transport or the storage necessary to do likewise . . . Of course, all of us know today that these nazis were never really nazis, but they recognize each other, and they still keep together, support each other, and among themselves carry on as before. The nazi underground must be destroyed."

* *

Housing

"Since nazism is responsible for the frightful condition of our homes, it is only right that nazis should be put out of their own homes, as often as not acquired through their party membership, in order to provide shelter for our KZs and bombed-out anti-nazis. So many people are now living in cellars or garrets! Why not send the nazis in labor gangs to France, Holland, and Belgium. This would relieve the housing situation and it would also hasten the return of our PWs still interned in those countries. That would be reparations!"

* *

Nazi Food Distributors

"It so happens that in the management of the food distributors organization a change has taken place of late. A committee has been named to take charge, and in this committee are several former nazis. That should never be permitted as it was the nazis who drove the people to their present state of misery. But now they are in a position to help out their old political

friends and the anti-nazi must continue to suffer. A clean sweep should be made of all the nazis. We must conserve our food supplies for the coming winter and prevent their misappropriation by the nazi distributors."

Nazi Purge: Mental Side

As we proceed with our program of ousting from active positions in German society all people who helped poison this society with nazism, innumerable things keep us alert to the fact that the poison itself lingers on. It still clouds the air in Germany and the minds of millions of its citizens. In the short article below one German discusses some of the factors that will help dispel these clouds, gradually, perhaps, but effectively.

"The revival of national-socialistic circles and thoughts can best be prevented by letting a free wind blow over our people. In such a free air the foul blossoms of the recent past will not be able to flourish. In their stead we can clear the path for two currents from which we have been cut off for years. The first is that we must obtain access to all the great and fine things which the world beyond our boundaries produced during the years of our intellectual isolation, be they the works of Germans or of citizens of foreign countries. Secondly — and I regard this as a strong counterforce to a return of national socialism — we must restore the men of the older generations to their rightful place, specifically, authors and artists who have been forgotten too quickly. We'll find that we'll not have to suffer from intellectual poverty, if we will only dig in our ruins, where lies enough seed-corn to

guarantee Germany's future. And the day has now come when the invisible (i. e. spiritual Germany can regain its former prominence. It lives on in the many individuals who strive to become worthy bearers of a thousand-year tradition, who live not only in the past but seek their way beyond the dark and difficult present to a free humanity, to a happier future for our people and for the world.

"I should like to close with a quotation from Hans Carossa's 'Arzt Gion': 'the years of reconstruction after a terrible collapse are the really fruitful years of nations. To be sure, it is only the few thoughtful and active spirits who understand the advantages of defeat, but these few are the ones who really count. They quietly prepare the future while others enjoy, accuse, curse, stir up rebellion, or prescribe to mankind what its future behavior should be.' Are these words not valid for our time, too?"

Is Hitler Still Alive?

The following item is translated from the recently licensed Rhein-Neckar Zeitung:

"One often hears the question, 'Do you believe Hitler is still alive?'

"To this there is only one reply, 'Hitler still lives.'

"Wereupon there is no end of questions. 'Where does he live? How is he? Who told you this?'

"This questioning typifies the thought processes of most Germans. But here, too, there is only one reply, 'Hitler still lives in you. You, yourself, are Hitler!'"

"Just a minute, now," your surprised

interlocuter answers back, 'I was always AGAINST. Mr. X and Mr. Y can both testify to it.'

"No, my friend, whoever asks such a question cannot know that it is immaterial whether or not Hitler's remains still have life in them. It is material and significant only to know whether his spirit still reigns over us. And there you must agree with me that for a long time now Hitler has NOT been dead.

"But, I beg you'

Never mind the 'buts.' We all know today that all were AGAINST and that Hitler alone was Hitler. All those who do so much declaiming now, tirelessly justifying their past politics (for ego-tistic and cowardly motives), all are a

part of that great monster which came, as a Hitler, to mankind.

"Declaiming and disclaiming make matters worse.

"There is salvation only for him who beats his breast in true remorse and acknowledges that in him, too, — party member or not — Hitler still lives, and that he, too, is partly to blame for the great catastrophe.

"As long as our people merely grumble and complain — and look for faults in others rather than in themselves — just so long will Hitler live.

"Hitler will be dead and buried only after we have overcome the generous 'We' of common endeavour."



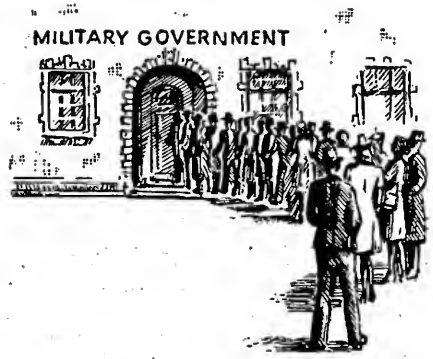
Voices of Experience

DON'T ASK US

Typical of the general trend in Military Government toward placing the responsibility on the Germans is the specific direction given by the Bremen detachment to the people of the city who have been told that applications and requests for action of all types will be referred to the competent German authorities rather than to Military Government. It has been emphasized that applications will not be accepted by Military Government, and that any attempts to by-pass civilian channels will merely result in delay.

APPRENTICES IN BUILDING TRADES

Because of the acute shortage of workers in the building trades in Bremen an accelerated program of apprenticeship training has been instituted. In addition to the regular three-year apprentices (youths), arrangements have been made with the master-craftsmen and building firms to train semi-skilled craftsmen. These men are being selected from former war plant workers (such as aircraft factories), commercial workers, and discharged PWs. The building firms and master craftsmen have agreed to contract with these workers on the basis of one-year apprenticeship, but to



pay them the scale for semi-skilled workers instead of on the basis of youth apprentices. Thus, during September, one firm trained 40 semi-skilled bricklayers in their yards and now have them out repairing houses. During October, 60 additional bricklayers will be trained, and it is planned to train 100 monthly during the winter. It is recognized by both the firms and the craftsmen that most of the work in rehabilitating dwelling houses can be performed by semi-skilled workers under the direction of a journeyman. Bremen is working on the assumption that repairs can be made and workmen trained at the same time.

WEHRMACHT HORSES

The people of Bremen who relinquished their horses to the Wehrmacht are not seeking to exchange their receipts for Wehrmacht horses. The Osterholz detachment ruled that no horses would be exchanged for Wehrmacht receipts, and that it would be necessary for the Germans to hold their receipts pending their disposition by the German government at a later date.



Occupation Problems in Spotlight

Removal of Friedrich Schaeffer as Minister President of Bavaria evoked favorable comment in the American press during the week as occupation problems in Germany held the spotlight. Giving high praise to the combat record and achievements of the Army, commentators expressed the view that civilians might nevertheless be better qualified to administer Germany than military personnel. The action of General Eisenhower in relieving General Patton of his Third Army command was seen as strengthening occupation policies.

The ouster of Schaeffer "is the best political news that has yet come from the American Occupation Zone in Germany," declared the New Republic in its October 8 issue. "The fact that it took more than three months for our military authorities to mend their ways and adopt a democratic policy — the need for which was apparent to liberals as far away as the United States — again emphasizes the inability of the Army to run the civilian affairs of an occupied country."

Max Werner, in PM, asserted that with the dismissal of Schaeffer and the appointment of the Socialist, Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, as Minister President of Bavaria, General Eisenhower "has tackled the most important problem of our occupational policy, whom to trust, and with whom we must cooperate. Eisen-

hower's action was not merely a necessity from the point of view of military occupation, but it also happens to meet the realities of German politics. Germany is going in the same direction as the rest of Europe, and its first elections will show that it, too, will vote for the left."

General Eisenhower was widely commended for his action in relieving General Patton from command of the Third Army. Said The New York Times, "American people will trust General Eisenhower's intentions in this matter. We should see an end of the scandal of an easy life for Nazis and a tough one for those who fought and suffered in the war against nazism."

The Philadelphia Inquirer said that the action was General Eisenhower's "forceful method of serving notice that no weakness in dealing with the nazis will be tolerated, and that nazism must be eradicated. It is unfortunate that a war hero of General Patton's stature should be relegated to the command of a paper army, but if the action leads to stronger and more intelligent occupation policies in Germany, it will have been more than justified."

The Washington Star expressed the view that the situation in Germany "now calls for a type of administration which must be difficult to find in the personnel of combat troops. No matter who is in charge, the job in Germany

this winter is going to tax the wisdom of a Solomon."

The columnist, Samuel Grafton, suggested the use of civilian officials in administering Germany, the Army serving only as a police force. "We Americans are not accustomed to having to bother about the politics of our Army officers; and it might be more in the American tradition to send civilian officials to Germany to manage the occupation, using the Army as a police force only," said Grafton. "The creation of a non-political Army is one of America's great democratic achievements. It would be a shame to see even the slightest strain placed on the tradition as the unexpected by-product of an effort to restore democracy to Germany."

According to Raymond Daniell of The New York Times, there are four reasons for the troublesome problems in the U. S. Zone. They are: first, the vast difference between the avowed policy at the top, and the manner of administration at the lower levels; second, the failure to realize that the end of the war would create a shortage of trained personnel through discharges and the pressure from home to release men; third, lack of intelligent indoctrination of either Germans or U. S. troops at home and their families that the battle is only half won; and fourth, the failure to realize that virtually unlimited fraternization would inevitably infect an ever-growing number of men with criticism primarily directed at the Allies.

The effect of fraternization on the attitude of American soldiers was even more strongly emphasized by Tania Long, in a dispatch to The New York Times. "The Surgeon General has reported a rise in social diseases among

American troops since German surrender. There is no similar report on the mental attitude of the soldiers, but if there were, it would certainly show a rising curve of thought supporting the German propaganda line since the lifting of the ban on public fraternization opened the door to social intercourse between the officers and men of the U. S. Army and the people whose country they are here to occupy and rule."

Montgomery Report

Presenting a grim picture of conditions in Germany, Field Marshal Montgomery, in a talk to the Newspaper Society of London, asserted it was not part of his plan to pamper the Germans, pointing out that they brought this disaster on themselves and must therefore face the consequences. "On the other hand, I am not prepared to see widespread famine and disease sweep through Europe, as it inevitably must if we allow hundreds and thousands of Germans to die," he said.

Montgomery announced that "all the leading nazis whom we could find" have been arrested, and dismissed from their posts, and promised that there would be no relaxation of efforts to purge the whole German state of nazis and near-nazis — "men who, though not actually members of the party, did well of it when the going was good, and actively supported the Nazi party," The anti-nazi purge, he added, constitutes "another serious handicap to our building up an efficient administration since, what with the purge, German losses in men during the war, and the fact that no young civil servants have been trained for six years, Germany is left

with very few experienced administrators."

Field Marshal Montgomery rendered a notable service by his speech, declared the Manchester Guardian. "It was not that his description of conditions was new, for the same things have been reported over and over again by special correspondents in this and other papers," the Guardian said. "But it is valuable to have it repeated with such emphasis by one who, as British Commander-in-Chief in Germany, is in the best position to know the facts, and is not likely to be accused of undue sympathy with the German people. Certainly the facts are grim enough."

"Innocents Abroad"

Military Government personnel and training policies have come under fire in a recent article in the Nation, entitled "AMG — Innocents Abroad." The author, Saul Padover, declares that Military Government personnel were not properly trained to rule Germany in peacetime, and that Military Government entered Germany without any long-range program.

"Military Government officers were certainly not chosen because they were specialists in politics or experts on Germany," the article stated. "As regards a knowledge of German, the facts are, I think, sensational. Military Government officers do not know the German language; they rely upon German interpreters, who are frequently dubious characters. Military Government in Germany today is staffed with officers who are competent in their special fields and decent in their personal relations, but who are psychologically and

professionally unprepared for the job of governing in a foreign country."

Padover cited another handicap facing operations of Military Government in Germany — "It attempted to operate in a foreign country without a most vital instrument of government — a political intelligence department."

Army Cuts Criticized

Insistence of Congress that American troops be returned from Europe as soon as possible is beginning to hamper the occupation program, and to interfere with the smooth functioning of other agencies, Tania Long warned in a dispatch to The New York Times on September 23. "Military Government detachments throughout the American Zone find themselves constantly depleted because high-score officers and men are going home," she said. "The efficient Military Government of Germany is greatly impaired, as the replacements are new to the situation, and must make a fresh start."

"Are we trying to police Germany on a shoe string?" asked the Philadelphia Record in commenting on The New York Times article. "Are we willing to gamble the indiscriminate return of our boys now against the lives of their sons in another war?"

Allied Proclamation

The 48-point proclamation issued to the German people by the Allied Control Commission received favorable comment in the press as evidence that the occupation authorities have no intention of coddling the Germans. The Washington Post, for example, said

that the proclamation shows that the Allies, despite the alarm voiced by some critics, "do have a policy toward Germany, a policy which, if fully carried out, should permanently draw the fangs of German aggressiveness."

In London, the Daily Sketch declared that "the proclamation underlines, in unmistakable fashion, the completeness of Germany's defeat. Much more important, it provides the clearest possible demonstration of the fixed and unalterable resolve of the Allies that never again shall a resurgent and rearmed Teuton barbarism be allowed to disturb the peace of Europe. Here, indeed, is a crusading reply to those Germans who still cherished the fond illusion that they could hoodwink the United Nations in 1945 as their predecessors hoodwinked the Allied and Associated Powers a quarter of a century ago."

Random Comments

"It is customary to place the blame for our mistakes in Germany on Military Government. In doing so, we as Americans are only trying to find a scapegoat for ourselves. For Military Government is neither more nor less than a cross-section of the U. S. A. — men from Cleveland and Los Angeles and New York and Meriden, Connecticut, and Paris, Texas. These men in Military Government changed none of their home-town prejudices and political opinions when they donned a uniform. There are among them fascists and protofascists and conservatives and liberals and even a few extreme left-wingers. And if right-wing opinion among them predominates, it is because more people in America read the

Saturday Evening Post, which a few weeks ago attacked me editorially for having urged that ardent nazis be punished whether or not they could be linked to a specific crime, than read PM." — **Victor Bernstein in PM.**

* *

"As to the conditions in the (concentration) camps, I know from personal experience as correspondent in Berlin up to the outbreak of the war how difficult it was to obtain authentic information. The few who ever left these hells were too petrified with terror to breathe a word about the conditions. This makes it all the more desirable that the details of the trials at Lüneburg and elsewhere should be given the fullest publicity in Germany. Only thus can Germans be made to realize adequately the results of entrusting the future of their nation to a sadistic group of monomaniacs." — **Anthony Mann, correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph.**

* *

"Consultation and cooperation are obviously desirable, but the example of Germany may cause one to wonder whether the undivided authority of one power is not a better solution of the problem of occupation than the establishment of four zones and four different and often competing authorities. The spectacle of the German people, disintegrated, leaderless, hopeless and starving is a warning against similar experiments. The Japanese people will face some starvation this winter. But at least they are not on their way to becoming a vast derelict human slum." — **London Economist.**

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"Americans worthy of the name will share their food gladly with the under-

nourished and starving millions of Europe. We in this country have had to substitute some food for others, but we don't know what it is like to be starving. While Americans consume 3,000 calories a day, an abundance for the hardest worker; the starving peoples of Europe receive only about 1,500 calories, or some 60 per cent of their minimum requirements. — We Americans have spoken many words about our democracy. Now it is our part to put democracy into action, not in words any longer, but in loaves of bread and bottles of milk and sides of meat; in the democratic language of hungry fellow citizens." — **editorial in St. Louis Post Dispatch.**

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"It seems pretty clear that West Point and VMI need many more courses in political science and international and social problems, and much less emphasis on close-order drill. A general, destitute of political awareness, is a little boy playing with a loaded gun. At a time

when the U.S. Army wants unprecedented peace-time financial and manpower support from our democracy, perhaps American voters have the duty to demand that our Army should greatly improve its democratic training—and especially its democratic thinking. — When a political fact explodes, not even generals get parachutes." — **Leland Stowe in New York Post.**

* *

"The great majority of Americans will strongly sympathize with Justice Jackson in his impatience over the latest delays in setting up the International Military Tribunal to try the principal Axis war criminals. To be sure, regardless of the delay in bringing the top nazi war criminals to judgment, trials of the lesser fry at the scene of their crimes are proceeding in many of the liberated lands. This is heartening, but it is not enough. Speedier action in bringing Goering and the others on the list of 24 to trial is clearly called for." — **editorial in Washington Post.**



Personal Data

For reasons of space, the Bulletin is discontinuing publication of data on redeployment. Data on promotions are incomplete; substantial promotion quotas in both Military Government Regiments have been announced which are not recorded since they have not yet been forwarded to the BULLETIN for publication.



TO COLONEL

Lt Col Lowell J. Chawner, USFET
Lt Col Lawrence W. Cramer, USFET

TO CAPTAIN

1st Lt William R. Conklin, G-5, Seventh Army
1st Lt. James J. Shepard, G-5, Seventh Army

TO FIRST LIEUTENANT

2nd Lt William C. Hunt, Jr., G-5, Seventh Army

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt James M. Bartlett, Third Army
S/Sgt Richard H. Dreviers, USFET
S/Sgt Kenneth H. Fisher, USFET
S/Sgt William R. McManus, USFET
William H. Patterson, Third Army
Orville A. Reich, Third Army
S/Sgt John R. Rovlenchik, USFET
Ralph R. Tingley, Third Army
S/Sgt Howard E. Walsh, USFET

TO STAFF SERGEANT

Sgt Ethel M. Gill, USFET
T/4 George J. Gorey, USFET
Sgt Jose R. Lopez, USFET
Sgt Abraham Robbins, USFET
Sgt Edmonde R. Tarallo, USFET

TO TECHNICIAN THIRD GRADE

T/4 Robert J. Aschmann, USFET
T/4 Kenneth N. Bohrn, USFET
Frank R. Charles, Third Army
T/4 John S. Drabik, USFET
Sgt Paul A. Garza, USFET
Robert B. Bruber, Third Army
T/4 James H. Hancock, USFET
T/4 Robert A. Lazarowitz, USFET
T/4 Wayne G. Markley, USFET
T/4 Curtis J. McCartney, USFET
Sgt Julian A. Niesen, USFET
John M. Niles, Third Army
T/4 Heinz A. Schober, USFET
Sgt Richard W. White, USFET

TO SERGEANT

T/5 Alfred J. Dilley, USFET

TO TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE

T/5 James H. Bair, USFET
Cpl Iona P. Barrett, USFET
T/5 Paul R. Belt, USFET
T/5 Arthur W. Brandt, USFET
Cpl Kathryn Butler, USFET
T/5 Major C. Cheatham, USFET
Cpl Joseph Drent, Third Army
Cpl Lester R. Fandell, Third Army
T/5 Fred Goldstein, USFET
Cpl John M. Greeley, Third Army
Cpl Adrian R. Hamilton, Third Army
Cpl John E. Jones, USFET
Cpl Edward P. Joyce, Third Army
Cpl Robert R. Mahood, Third Army
T/5 Kent Mulleneix, USFET
Cpl Walter E. Neff, Third Army
T/5 Donald H. Nyquist, USFET
T/5 Stephan A. Scalia, USFET
Cpl Paul H. Schupbach, Third Army
T/5 Henry I. Sperling, USFET
T/5 Nathan H. Volkman, USFET

TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc Alfred E. Brandt, USFET
Pfc Elden A. Brunet, USFET
Pfc John N. Cardozo, USFET
Pfc Wallis Clark, Third Army
Pfc Judson C. Devine, Third Army
Pfc Joseph Frischman, Third Army
Pfc Tommy L. Hixson, USFET
Pfc Otis C. Hurst, USFET
Pfc Dean W. Konz, USFET
Pfc Eugene J. Koziol, USFET
Pfc Alvin E. Old, Third Army
Pfc Charles E. O'Rourke, Third Army
Pfc Richard O. Quill, USFET
Pfc John C. Shaffer, USFET

Pfc Alton W. Sims, USFET
 Pfc Emma J. Strobel, USFET
 Pfc James G. Timlin, USFET
 Pfc David Weiner, USFET
 Pfc Albert D. Wills, USFET

TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Pvt Ralph W. Ashland, USFET
 Pvt Vincent E. Berastequi, USFET
 Pvt Wesley E. Bolterman, USFET
 Pvt Ruby P. Booe, USFET
 Pvt Evelyn A. Christiansen, USFET
 Pvt Lowell B. Farrill, USFET
 Pvt Bernice G. Green, USFET
 Pvt Rachael W. Hanes, USFET
 Pvt Eunice R. Haney, USFET
 Pvt Forest V. Hastings, Jr., USFET
 Pvt Frank P. Hatchman, USFET
 Pvt Douglas E. Heilbrun, USFET
 Pvt Robert L. James, USFET
 Pvt Ethel G. Lovett, USFET
 Pvt Margaret S. Morgan, USFET
 Pvt Mary Pietrowska, USFET
 Pvt Maurice N. Prew, USFET
 Pvt Emma S. Shields, USFET
 Pvt George T. Tomaski, USFET
 Pvt John R. Wartinbee, USFET
 Pvt Edmund Wiezbowski, Seventh Army



LEGION OF MERIT

Lt Col Archibald S. Alexander, USFET
 Lt Col Leonard T. Scully, USFET

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Lt Col Ross R. McDonald, USFET
 Maj George E. Myers, USFET
 Maj Hiram S. Gans, USFET
 Capt James C. Mullikin, USFET
 1st Lt Herbert W. McFarling, Det G-222
 1st Lt Charles J. Futterman, Det G-222
 Cpl Benjamin Gross, Det G-222
 T/5 Henry Feiwei, Det G-222

CROIX DE GUERRE

Maj William L. Saunders, USFET

BELGIAN FOURRAGÈRE (1940)

Sgt Ernst Helling, Det E-203
 Sgt Henry G. Schaefer Jr, Det E-203

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

T/Sgt Robert E. Andreasen, USFET
 T/3 Barnett A. Eisenstadt, USFET
 T/3 Genevieve C. Keogan, USFET
 T/4 Kathryn L. Fonda, USFET
 T/4 Curtis J. McCarthy, USFET
 T/4 Robert A. Meagher, USFET
 Cpl Erwin Hamburger, USFET
 Pfc Willard Hutton, USFET
 Mr. Robert E. Asher, UNRRA
 Mr. J. A. Edmison, RNRRA
 Miss Jessie Fritch, UNRRA
 Mr. Benjamin Youngdahl, UNRRA



RETURNED TO THE STATES

Redeployment in 3rd Mil Gov Regiment

By October 16th, 1066 enlisted men in the Third Military Government Regiment will have started home, with further substantial quotas expected. 189 men left on the 3rd, 256 on the 7th, 200 more on the 11th, and the remaining 100 are on orders for the 16th. This will clean out all enlisted men with 80 points or more, as well as all men over 35 years of age who submitted applications for release from the service. By the 4th of October, 196 officers had been redeployed from the Regiment, but no new quotes had been received by that date. Lowest point totals of officers on their way home as of that date was 101.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.)	Berlin		Lt Gen Lucius D. Clay
Office of Mil Govt	Frankfurt		Maj Gen C L Adcock
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U.S. Army			
Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western District	Col M O Edwards
2d Mil Govt Regiment			
Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt	Bad Homburg		Lt Col N F Hines
Hq Co	Bad Homburg		1st Lt A W Huck
Sv Co	Ober Ursel		Capt B Halprin
1st Maint Plat	Zuffenhausen		1st Lt E Thompson
2d Maint Plat	Wetzlar		Capt B A Sturdevan
R & T Co	Bad Homburg		Capt T Candon
2d MG Med Det	Heidelberg		Lt Col W H Riheldaffer
RR Det (Liaison)	Bad Orb		Capt F Gladzik

LAND WÜRTTEMBERG & NORTH BADEN.

E-1	Stuttgart	Land Württemberg & North Baden	Col W W Dawson
Württemberg Section			
Co A	Stuttgart		Capt O Martin
E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg Section	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col H M Coverly
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Boblingen	LK Boblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Maj J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt E T Casey
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj S R Marsh
G-26	Schwabisch Hall	LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Capt F R Edwards
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Maj J Lindsay
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Straus
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Doetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Capt S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	Warehouse Opn	Maj J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

North Baden Section

Co E	Durlach		1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden Section	Col C Lisle

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
F-16	Mannheim	SK Mannheim	Lt Col R S. Smith
F-17	Karlsruhe	Pending Disbandment	Col G V Sotong
G-42	Weinheim	LK Mannheim	Maj B C Barnes
G-43	Heidelberg	SK Heidelberg	Maj G P Kratz
G-44	Heidelberg	LK Heidelberg	Capt H D Peterson
G-45	Ettlingen	LK Karlsruhe	Capt J W Green
G-46	Pforzheim	SK Pforzheim	Maj R B Little
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt A F Thompson
H-88	Foudeheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Capt J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J S Mayer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick
I-154	Pforzheim	LK Pforzheim	1st Lt J R Bolin

LAND GREAT HESSEN

E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
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Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

Co D	Weilburg		Capt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Maj F A Sansome
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-76	Biedenkopf	LK Biedenkopf	Capt J C Nelson
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner, Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg	Capt E F Duffy
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunuskreis	Capt F S Percy Jr
H-82	Weilburg	LK Oberlahnkreis	1st Lt B S Beaudway
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingaukreis	Maj J G Gavin
H-84	Schlüchtern	LK Schlüchtern	Capt A H Larkins
H-85	Idstein	LK Untertaunuskreis	Capt A S Harlingen
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunuskreis	Capt M M Campbell
I-149	Usingen	LK Usingen	Capt A L Yakoubian

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-2	Marburg	Pending disbandment	Col C T Johnson
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda	Capt E J Dikeman
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-66	Frankenberg	LK Frankenberg	Capt L E Morris
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	1st Lt S B Borda
H-69	Hünfeld	LK Hünfeld	Capt H H Liebafsky
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen	Capt T T Turnbull Jr
H-71	Rotenburg	LK Rotenburg	1st Lt P J Zeller
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell

RB Hessen

Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt A L Husted, Jr (actg)
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt (actg)
F-12	Darmstadt	SK Darmstadt	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK Offenbach	Maj C G Martins (actg)
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse	Capt A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Capt L S LaPrade

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusiek
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
G-36	Gröss Geräu	LK Gröss Geräu	Capt R L Patten
H-59	Alsfeld	LK Alsfeld	Capt W P Burkes
H-60	Erbach	LK Erbach	Capt L A Claff
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach	Capt H Nickelsberg

BREMEN Sub-District

E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK Bremerhaven	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Maj J R Reed
I1OC2	Wesermünde	LK Wesermünde	Capt J F Flynn
I11C2	Brake	LK Wesermarsch	Capt M L Krauss
I12C2	Nordenham	GM Nordenham	Capt G R Zeek

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

Third U.S. Army

Office of Mil Govt for Bavaria München	Eastern District	Col R L Dalferes
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3d Mil Govt Regt

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg	Col G D Crawford
Hq Co Augsburg	1st Lt Wm Irwin
Sv Co Augsburg	Capt J O'Malley
1st Maint Plat Augsburg	Capt J O'Malley
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth	1st Lt C Casper
3d Maint Plat Straubing	1st Lt B Boyle
R & T Co Augsburg	1st Lt T J May
3d MG Med Det München	Lt Col C Shields
3d MG Med Sec Augsburg	Capt H S Price

LAND BAYERN

E-201 München	Land Bayern	Col R L Dalferes
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Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Ochsenfurt	RB Mainfranken	1st Lt H A Lenert
E-202 Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
F-210 Würzburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj J B Bradford
G-220 Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj C M Emerick
G-221 Schweinfurt	LK Kissingen	Maj A S Grove
H-250 Bad Kissingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251 Kitzingen	LK Alzenau	Capt J B Lynn
I-330 Alzenau	LK Brückenau	Maj E E Shovea
I-331 Brückenau	LK Ebern	Capt H B Clark Jr
I-332 Ebern	LK Gemünden	Capt S L Tulin
I-333 Gemünden	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt K N Galloway
I-334 Gerolzhofen	LK Hammelburg	Capt W J Tonkin
I-335 Hammelburg	LK Hassfurt	Capt E H Emery
I-336 Hassfurt	LK Hofheim	Capt T F Griffen
I-337 Hofheim	LK Karlstadt	Capt W Hitt
I-338 Karlstadt	LK Königshofen	1st Lt W E Brayden
I-339 Königshofen	LK Lohr	Capt A W Peterson
I-340 Lohr	LK Marktheidenfeld	Capt Elmer E Kelly
I-341 Marktheidenfeld	LK Mellrichstadt	Capt M B Voorhees
I-342 Mellrichstadt	LK Miltenberg	Maj C A Hamlin
I-343 Miltenberg	LK Neustadt a. d. Salle	Capt D J Huffman
I-344 Bad Neustadt	LK Obernburg	1st Lt E F Warnke
I-345 Obernburg	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt B H Logan
I-346 Ochsenfurt		Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C	Ansbach	RB Ober & Mittelfranken	1st Lt G N Hultzen
E-203	Ansbach		Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Col C H Andrews
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Maj W R Whitaker
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Capt J D Cofer
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Maj Hall
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Maj W T Staats
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	Capt C E Wilhelm
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj H W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Maj F M Dunbaugh
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Capt R C Anderson
H-269	Schwalbach	LK Schwalbach	Capt R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt R E Stringer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj H L Woodall
Co B	Bamberg		Capt W H Cox
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col H Hargrave
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Lt Col D Paulette
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt W H Hobbs
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj P E Bruehl
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J R Case
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Capt D H Alexander
H 260	Forchheim	LK Forchheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt J R Golden

Regierungsbzirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg		Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Capt R A Rosan
H-274	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Flether
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj J J Egan
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt W G Montpas
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	1st Lt T D Collins
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Buchheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt S E Prall
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt O G Savelli
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col F W Hanger
G-244	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt A J Wann

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smullenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Capt E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt F I Bjerre
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt B E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt J F Vaile
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	München		1st Lt J MacDonough
E-205	München	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	München	SK-LS München	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj C H Heyl (actg)
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Capt L H Norins
G-238	München	LK München	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt M Shellenberger
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Maj E C Wills
H-291	Wolfartshausen	LK Wolfartshausen	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Daaxx
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R G Hill Jr
I-365	München	Bavarian Supply	Capt F S Franke
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	1st Lt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Capt C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt J T Collier
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Capt A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Capt F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tolz	LK Tolz	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtersgaden	Capt M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Capt G E Horwath

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		1st Lt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj C F Baker
G-240	Neu Ulm	LK Neu Ulm	Maj J A Blakemore
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj A B Ebberts
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	1st Lt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt J G Horrell

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Mart Oberdorf	1st Lt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nordlingen	LK Nordlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt T R Schweer
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt W D Ayers
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt W S Reed
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj P S Webb
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt L E Smith

U. S. MILITARY DISTRICT — BERLIN

Office of
Mil Govt
(Berlin)

US Berlin District

Col F L Howley

Detachments Disbanded:

2d Mil Govt Regt:

Co A: I-130, I-131, I-132, I-133, I-134,
I-135, I-136, I-156, I-157, I-158,
I-162.

Co B: G-37, H-61, H-64, I-138, I-139, I-140
I-141, I-155, I-160.

Co C: I-142, I-143.

Co D: I-145, I-146, I-147.

3d Mil Govt Regt:

Co H: I-376, I-379.

